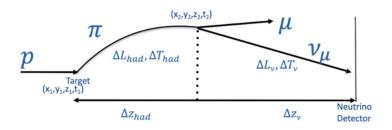
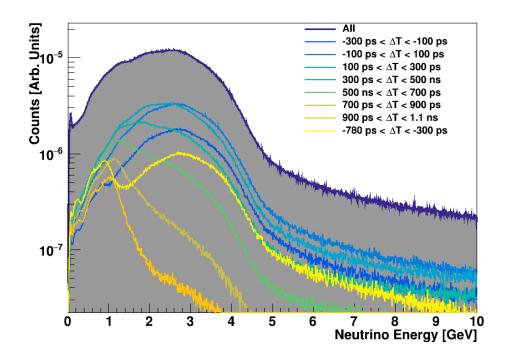
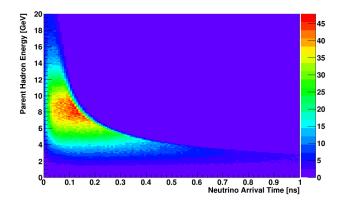
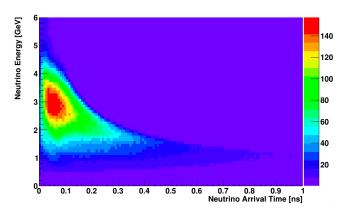
Neutrino Beam Timing – Stroboscopic Approach







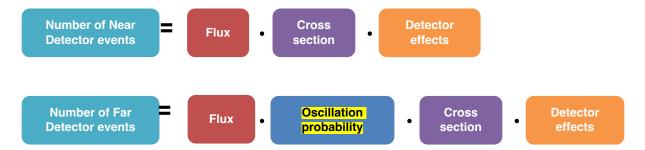
Arrival time difference between neutrinos from relativistic hadrons and neutrino from hadron of energy E



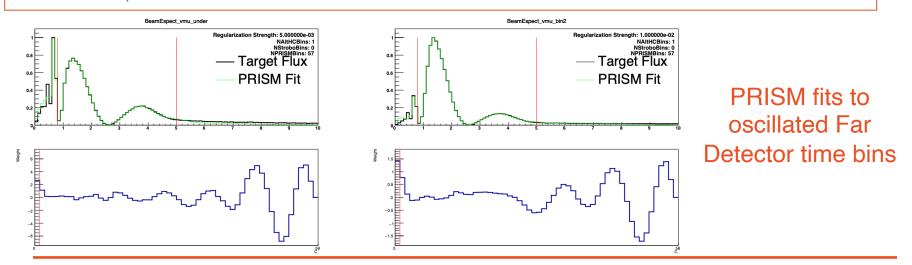
Relative neutrino arrival times versus neutrino energies for all neutrinos with simulated data of the LBNF beam



Motivation



- If both flux and cross section have uncertainties, cannot unambiguously tell if we have both correct in models or both wrong in ways that result in approximately correct event rate prediction
- Stroboscopic approach can be applied to both Near & Far detectors
 - Oscillated time integrated spectrum of Far Detector can be fitted to PRISM and Stroboscopic approaches in **Near Detector**
 - Can provide Far Detector oscillated time slices



Application of Stroboscopic Approach

Application requires efforts in:

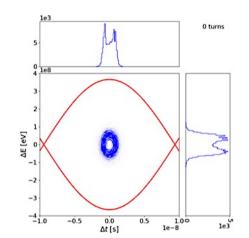
Creation of short (O(100 ps)) proton bunch length

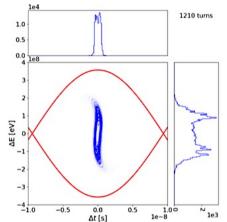
Detectors with fast timing to get equivalent time resolution

Precision timing in DUNE ND – possible with minor upgrades, in FD later design modification possible

Synchronization b/w time at detector & time of bunch-by-bunch proton

Use bunch rotation at MI to create Narrow Bunches:





Minimal bunch length of 330 ps occurs ~ 1210 revolution

- ANNIE equipped with Large Area Picosecond Photodetectors (LAPPDs) → better vertex reconstruction, improved background rejection → together with precision timing in beam delivery and time synchronization tools developed, first proof of principle possible with ANNIE
- With tools developed for time synchronization, precision timing can be applied to future oscillation experiments with fast detectors there is an excellent opportunity here to think about fast timing for LAr-TPCs